

**Links and thoughts of interesting “stuff” related to research  
on the use of foldable and resources for foldable and journals.**

Thanks to Constance Hallemeier and Nichole Nolan for their resources materials and links.

<http://www.artjunction.org/archives/ImprovingStudentThinking.pdf>

Journalfodderjunkies on Facebook, blogspot and Instagram.

**Teenage Brain Research-** <http://www.npr.org/books/titles/381619784/the-teenage-brain-a-neuroscientists-survival-guide-to-raising-adolescents-and-yo>

Active Learning- hands on is best for our younger learners. The Majority of people are Auditory and visual which is how these types of journals function, taking auditory clues and creating visual representations.

**Research link from Dinah Zike’s site-**

<http://www.dzacademy.com/research/page25.html>

**Carol Ann Tomlinson** -Foldables aid in retention- short term memory is strengthened by repeated practice through “chunking.” Chunking is an approach that makes more efficient use of short term memory by grouping information into small manageable like chunks.

Great for note taking, by summarizing important details into visual and manipulative graphic organizers.

Great for record keeping and formative assessments

Students can use it as a resources for future projects, a place to store skill and technique building practice pieces, sketch books, study guide and doodle space.

- “Researchers found that if important information was contained in notes, it had a 34 percent chance of being remembered (Howe, 1970, in Longman and Atkinson, 1999). Information not found in notes had only a five percent chance of being remembered.”<sup>1</sup>

Taking effective notes during lectures is an important academic activity that helps you to concentrate, stimulates your ability to recall, and helps you to be organized.

- Taking notes helps people extend their attention spans and keeps them focused on the task at hand. Plus, note taking changes students from passive learners to active learners, making retention much more likely.
- Taking notes boosts both comprehension and retention. People learn more effectively when they use multiple senses and activities—note taking helps because it requires both listening and writing skills.
- While taking notes, students develop an important skill: being able to select important material and discard unimportant material.

- Note taking helps people to organize the ideas they are learning. Good notes will provide a gauge about what is important to the instructor and arrange topics in easy-to-review chunks of information. This is important when it comes time to use notes for test review.

<sup>1</sup> Student Learning Center, "Effective Note Taking," University of California Berkeley, <http://slc.berkeley.edu/studystrategies/calren/notetaking1.html>.

**Marzano- instructional strategies that work #2, #5 and #9 directly apply, however the other can be found in these journals as well.**

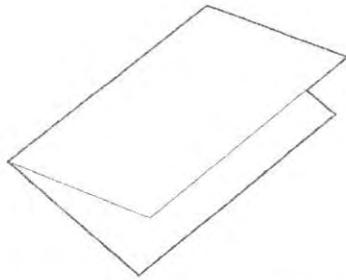
[http://www.ntuaft.com/TISE/Research-](http://www.ntuaft.com/TISE/Research-Based%20Instructional%20Strategies/marzos%209%20strategies.pdf)

[Based%20Instructional%20Strategies/marzos%209%20strategies.pdf](http://www.ntuaft.com/TISE/Research-Based%20Instructional%20Strategies/marzos%209%20strategies.pdf)

# Foldables™ Basics

by Dinah Zike

Foldables study organizers are 3-dimensional, interactive graphic organizers that can help your students to organize, remember, review, and learn many kinds of information. They encourage students to use their creativity in a kinesthetic learning environment while reinforcing important thinking and communication skills. Listed below are a few basic Foldables instructions. On the other side you'll find some of the most versatile Foldables designs.



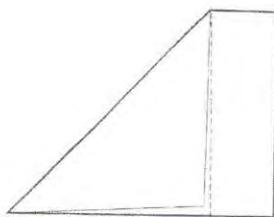
## Hamburger Fold

Fold a rectangular sheet of paper in half along the long side.



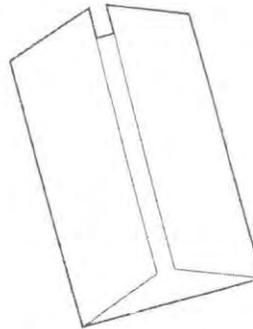
## Hot Dog Fold

Fold a rectangular sheet of paper in half along the short side.



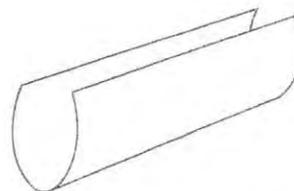
## Taco Fold

Fold the corner of a sheet of paper over to create a triangle. Trim any excess.



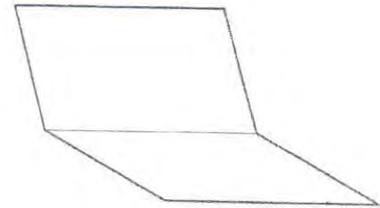
## Shutter Fold

Find the midpoint on a piece of paper, then fold each side in to meet that point.



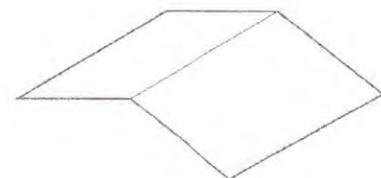
## Burrito Fold

A burrito fold rolls the page up without creating a crease in the paper.



## Valley Fold

A valley fold has sides that rise up from the center fold.



## Mountain Fold

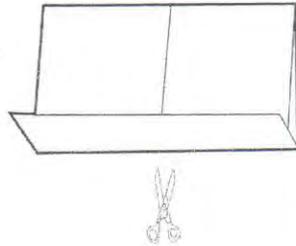
A mountain fold has sides that slope down from the center fold.

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by Dinah Zike

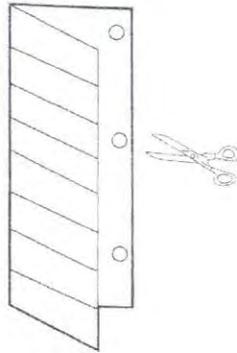
## Matchbook

Fold a sheet of paper in half like a hamburger but leave one side one inch longer than the other. Fold that one-inch tab up over the short side to create an envelope-like fold. Cut in half or in thirds (depending on the paper size) to create multiple Matchbooks.



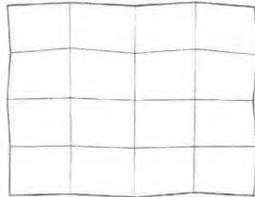
## Vocabulary Book

Fold a sheet of notebook paper in half like a hot dog. On one side, cut every third line to create tabs. You can adjust the number of lines depending on the paper and the desired size of the tabs. Label the tabs with vocabulary words and write the definitions underneath.



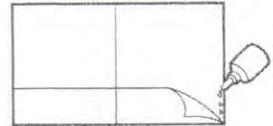
## Folded Table or Chart

Fold a sheet of paper in half (for two columns), then in half again (for four columns). Do the same in the other direction for the desired number of rows, or simply make one fold along the top for column headings.



## Pocket Book

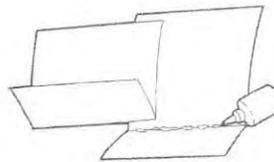
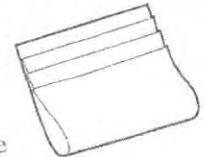
Fold a large sheet of paper in half like a hamburger. Open it up, then fold one of the long sides up to form a tab of about two inches.



Refold so that the newly formed pockets are on the inside. Use glue or staples to secure the outer edges. Students can place index cards or quarter-sheets of paper inside the labeled pockets.

## Layered-Look Book

Stack two or more sheets of paper so that the top edges are an equal distance apart. Bring the bottom edges up and align the sheets so that all of the layers (or tabs) are the same distance apart. Fold and crease well to form the Layered-Look Book. Use glue or staples to hold the sheets together.



Students can label the tabs and record information inside the Layered-Look Book.

## Dinah Zike's 3-D Graphic Organizers "Foldables"

Student supplies: Composition Notebook, Elmer's liquid glue, scissors, loose leaf paper, index cards. Keep student supplies in bin in room.

Purchase a class set of the smallest glue bottles available. Use student glue for refills. Using gloves, unscrew lid and lightly line the inside of each small glue bottle with Vaseline to prevent clogging.

Order for creating Foldables: Fold – Glue – Cut

Ideas for Front and Back of notebook:

"All About Me" page. Cut a line  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the middle of one long edge of an index card. Turn scissors and cut horizontally across each way stopping near  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Cut all the way around leaving about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " borders and removing the center of the card leaving a "frame" for the student to insert a picture. Glue back of sides and bottom of frame. The frame allows students to switch out picture during the school year. Student may design their frame with a drawing or simply color. Student writes fun facts about themselves on this page.

Table of Contents: Student creates as teacher directs (as you go). This way, you may inform students to "Study pp.13-15 for our test" because all notebooks will be in sync.

Pockets: Small or Large Sealed envelopes. Cut a vertical line down center to create two pockets. Turn so that opening is at top. Glue back side to notebook. The envelope may be alternated with a picture from a worksheet or an index card. The pockets may hold scrap papers or lessons papers such as vocab words or math facts.

## Types of Foldables:

**One-Tab:** Any size paper or picture or something from your lesson where the main idea smacks you in the face! Anchor tab is one small fold on any one margin. Underneath is info about main idea. Ex: A map of a state.

**Two-Tab:** Double burger – cut  $\frac{1}{4}$ " off the two folded margins. 4 Equal papers remain. Create anchor tab on any margin, top or side. Cut a line in middle of paper stopping at anchor tab. Tabs will open sideways or up and down. If other three two-tabs are not immediately needed, save other 3 two-tabs in pocket or collect leftovers.

**Concept Cut:** A graphic that already exist then cut to illustrate. Anchor tab usually on left side so tabs open like pages of a book. Cut as many lines toward anchor tab as needed for lesson.

**Venn Diagram:** If possible, provide handout of a Venn. Cut two vertical lines from bottom up on either side of middle overlap. Stop cut at anchor tab which will be across the top of Venn. In addition to using Venn for compare, contrast, Venn foldables can teach how bringing together left and right emerges something new. Ex: acid and base creates a neutral.

**Tri-Fold:** If using a composition notebook, align paper and trim off a side margin to fit page. Fold paper down and up to create equal thirds. Students having trouble creating three equal parts may roll the paper and press to score paper when it appears to be three equals. Three rectangular sections are created – Anchor tab is middle section and should be glued in the center of notebook page. In addition to teaching a 3-concept lesson, the outer upper tab and outer bottom tab may be used to provide space for 5 concepts. In addition, the

Exclude the anchor tab and fold paper in half. Glue anchor tab near bind of notebook. Repeat with other three quarter papers. Glue anchor tabs to end of previous paper in notebook. Take 2 strips of paper from pocket. Fold and cut a diagonal edge off creating 2 right triangles. Position first then glue legs in notebook near the anchor tab so that when accordion is folded inward, it may be tucked inside each hypotenuse of the triangles.

**Folded Practice Sheet:** Take any one-sided basic facts practice sheet students have completed – even if you’ve gone over it and graded it already. Face up portrait position fold a double burger top down, left to right. Bottom square is anchor tab. You may have students title the top, open the sheet circle any 2 problems and extend their

### Folding Language:

Anchor tabs: The part of the foldable where glue lives to hold foldables.

Portrait: Long length of paper is on sides. Paper is up and down.

Landscape: Long length of paper is on top and bottom. Paper is sideways.

Hotdog or Vertically: Paper in Portrait position. Fold paper in half from left to right. Two long rectangular sections created.

Hamburger or Horizontally: Paper in Portrait position. Fold paper in half from top to bottom. Two short rectangular sections created.

Double Burger: First hamburger fold. Next, fold from left to right. Four sections created.

Taco: Paper in Portrait Position. Fold upper right corner over and down to align with left side of paper. Remaining edge may need to be trimmed. Two large right triangle sections created.

### Cautions:

Glue should be applied sparingly to anchor tabs. “Dot, dot, not a lot!” Or “Thin

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### 3-D Graphic Organizers “Foldables” are Valuable

“Vocabulary is the single strongest predictor of academic success.”

Foldables help students learn vocabulary more effectively.

Foldables encourage self-questioning.

Students become active participants in their learning.

Multiple Intelligences are utilized.

Students learn systematic organizational skills.

Notebook becomes a portfolio of student learning.

Student takes ownership of learning and pride in work.

Test scores increase.

Paper use decreases.

Discipline / Behavior issues decrease.

Extra Notes:

For absent students allow a student to create a “skeleton” of the foldable to give upon return. Absent student glues and writes notes.

notebook above and below may be used to provide space for 7 concepts.

**Envelope I Independent:** Taco fold – cut off edge to leave large triangle – fold over one corner to create a smaller triangle - open paper and see four scored triangles. Pull each corner to center, one at a time. Score to create 4 triangle tabs. Back square is anchor tab. This need not be in a notebook. Enhance by folding back tips of each point to create a small window. Bulletin Board idea: Hand out various colors of paper. Have students place a picture in the window and write fun facts about themselves. Place on bulletin board with all sides touching to create a quilt effect.

**Envelope II:** Use a single square of paper. Cut out a square in the center and lines diagonal from the four corners to create four tabs.

**Multi-Tab:** Use any size paper and cut horizontal lines until you reach anchor tab on side margin. Make sure tabs open inside book to avoid going off the cliff.

**Layered Book:** Double burger – cut a thin strip off both folded edges so you are left with 4 equal parts. Paper may be positioned portrait or landscape. Lay first “page of book” near the bottom of notebook where the bottom of first page is nearly touching the bottom of notebook page. Lay next paper on top, but up a bit so that anchor tab is just above previous anchor tab. Continue this process working up the notebook page. This layered book can accommodate nearly an entire unit of content! \*The book does not need to be created all at once. Pages of the book may be added as new material is presented.

**Accordion:** Double burger – cut a thin strip off both folded edges so you are left with 4 equal parts. Fold an anchor tab on one side.

## Dividing Data and Making It Graphic: K-12 Examples

### 1's

|                      |                  |                      |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| pH                   | main idea        | problem to be solved |
| pi                   | general question | summary              |
| person, place, thing | global concept   | anthropomorphism     |
| Great Depression     | square root      | quote/statement      |

### 2's

|                           |                            |                         |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| agree/disagree            | past/present               | opposites               |
| pros/cons                 | magnetic/nonmagnetic       | two vowel sounds        |
| before/after              | Democrats/Republicans      | two prefixes/suffixes   |
| compare/contrast          | opposites                  | prime/composite         |
| similarities/differences  | positive/negative integers | cause/effect            |
| permutations/combinations | plant cell/animal cell     | fictional/informational |
| nocturnal/diurnal         | sink/float                 | WWI / WWII              |

### 3's

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| mean, median, mode                           | past, present, future             |
| sine, cosine, tangent                        | before, during, after             |
| executive, legislative, judicial systems     | translation, rotation, reflection |
| New England, Middle, Southern colonies       | beginning, middle, ending         |
| Igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary rocks      | distance, rate, time              |
| Egg, nymph, adult = incomplete metamorphosis | morning, noon, night              |
| -ing, -ed, -ly                               | character, plot, setting          |
| prefix – root word – suffix                  | three laws of motion              |
| Know, Like to Know, Learned                  |                                   |

### 4's

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| egg, larva, pupa, adult = complete metamorphosis                    |              |
| solid, liquid, gas, plasma  |              |
| 4 organic molecules: carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids |              |
| addition, subtraction, multiplication, division of integers         |              |
| four-step problem solving process                                   | four seasons |

### 5's

|  |
|--|
| cells, tissues, organs, systems, organism  |
| Phylum Chordata: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals                        |
| write expressions for five ratios, answer five questions, write five word problems |

### 6's+

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| types of triangles | vocabulary terms      |
| six kingdoms       | systems of human body |

### Multi-layered Foldables

|   |
|---|
| one tab per vocabulary word                     |
| one tab or layer per lesson in a chapter        |
| one tab or layer per concept, law, theory, view |
| one tab per question                            |

### 10's

|   |
|---|
| prefixes: bi-, tri-, quad-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, octa-, nona-, deca-, dodeca- |
|---|